

**REMARKS**

The Examiner rejected Claims 3 and 4 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by US 6,405,111 by Rogers, *et al* (hereafter "Rogers"). The above amendments cancel Claim 3, and hence, render this rejection moot with respect to Claim 3. Applicant submits that Claim 4 as amended above is not anticipated by Rogers.

In the system taught in Rodgers, the data input controller controls the measurements and displays the data on a local display for the mechanic to repair the automobile to utilize. The server provides programs and data processing services to the data input controller. The processed data is returned to the data input controller for display on the local display. However, there is no teaching that the data input controller of Rodgers receives commands from a user that is remote from the data input controller. Hence, Rodgers fails to teach a limitation of Claim 4, as now amended.

The Examiner rejected Claim 5 under U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rogers in view of US 6,920,495 by Fuselier, *et al* (hereafter "Fuselier"). Applicant traverses this rejection.

The Examiner admits that Rodgers does not teach that the controller communicates with the server via a proxy server. The Examiner looks to Fuselier as teaching a proxy server. According to the Examiner one would include a proxy server in the system of Rodgers so that valid messages will be forwarded through a firewall protecting the data link between the data input controller and the network controller. Applicant submits that this motivation is flawed when applied to the system taught in Rodgers.

Rodgers teaches a system in which all communications with the server are initiated by the data input controller. For example, the data input controller requests an activeX object from the server which returns the object in a reply to the message requesting the object. Similarly, the data input controller sends data to the server for processing and the data is returned to the data input controller in a reply message. As pointed out in the present application, if communications begin on the data collection node side of the firewall, no proxy server is needed for the return message to penetrate the firewall. Hence, there is no

need for the proxy server in the system taught in Rodgers. Accordingly, Applicant submits that the Claim 5 is patentable over the cited references.

The Examiner rejected Claims 6 and 7 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rogers in view of US 6,085,243 by Fletcher, *et al* (hereafter "Fletcher"). Applicant traverses this rejection.

In making this rejection, the Examiner admits that Rodgers does not teach a clock for generating time readings that are included with the data that is communicated to the server. The Examiner looks to Fletcher for the missing teaching. The Examiner maintains that it would be obvious for the data collection node to include a clock for generating time readings that are included in the collected data sent to the server since a time reading allows the collected information to be properly ordered and provide meaningful information (col. 10, lines 1-8). Once again, Applicant submits that the Examiner's motivation is flawed when applied to the system taught in Rodgers.

The Examiner's motivation assumes that different data sets are sent to the server of Rodgers from the data collector at the mechanic's work station and that the data sets are stored there for some period of time so that the time at which the measurements were made has some significance. As noted above, Rodgers only teaches sending data to the server for processing the data. The processed data is then sent back to the server. There is no teaching that the server stores the data after the server processes the data. Furthermore, the data is sent in a reply message, and hence the data is returned to the data collection controller with a tag that uniquely identifies the data. Hence, there is no reason to provide a clock and time stamp on the data. Accordingly, Applicant submits that Claims 6 and 7 are not obvious in view of Rodgers.

The Examiner rejected Claims 8-11 and 15 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rogers in view of US 6,490,617 by Hemphill, *et al* (hereafter "Hemphill"). Applicant traverses this rejection.

In making this rejection, the Examiner admits that Rodgers does not teach a system in which the controller provides a web page for accessing data generated by the controller in

response to receiving a registration message from the controller or that the controller sends a message to the server containing data generated by the controller after the controller sends the registration message. The Examiner looks to Hemphill for the missing teaching. The Examiner maintains that it would be obvious to include the identified teachings of Hemphill in the system of Rodgers because it is desirable to provide information about devices at the time of discovery.

First, Claim 8 requires that the web page provide access to data generated by the controller from signals received from the sensors. The only reason to do this through a web page is so that someone connected to the server at a site that is different from that at which the data is collected can view the data. In the Rodgers system, any raw data sent to the server is processed and returned to the data input controller for viewing on the local display. Hence, there is no teaching with respect to a person other than the operator of the data input controller viewing the data. Since that data is already on the data input controller and is displayed on the local terminal, there is no reason to display it on a web page on the server. Furthermore, the information displayed in the web page recited in Claim 8 is information from the sensors, not information about the devices at the time of discovery. Accordingly, Applicant submits that Claims 8, and the claims dependent therefrom are not obvious in view of the cited references.

With respect to Claim 11, the above amendments make it clear that the controller receives commands from a user that is remote from the data collection node. As noted above, there is no such teaching in Rodgers. In addition, Rodgers teaches a system that does not utilize remote control of the node by outside users. Hence, there are additional grounds for allowing Claim 11 over the cited references.

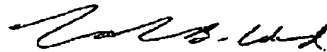
The Examiner rejected Claim 12 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rogers in view of Hemphill as applied to claim 8 above, and further in view of Fuselier. Applicant traverses this rejection and repeats the arguments made above with respect to the rejection of Claim 5 and the proxy server limitation contained in that claim.

The Examiner rejected Claims 13 and 14 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rogers in view of Hemphill as applied to claim 8 above, and further in

view of Fletcher. Applicant traverses this rejection and repeats the arguments made above with respect to the rejection of Claims 6 and 7 and the clock limitations contained in those claims.

I hereby certify that this paper is being sent by FAX to 571-273-8300.

Respectfully Submitted,



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